

FAR PRIMARY DATE SELECTED

State Committee Finally
Settles on August
22d.

REDUCE COST AS FAR AS POSSIBLE

An Agreement Reached to Pay
Judges But One Dollar, But
Sufficiently Large Sum to
Cover All Expenses to Be
Raised, But Surplus to
Be Returned.

The Democratic State Central Committee, after a session lasting five hours last night, finally agreed upon Tuesday, August 22d, as the date for the State primary for the nomination of senator, Governor and other State officers, elective in November. This date was adopted after midnight, after the committee had already adopted August 10th as the date. A reconsideration of this proposition was moved and carried without serious objection, owing to the fact that under the terms of the party plan, which requires sixty days' publication of date of primary, it would be impossible in many cases for legislative candidates to be voted for in the same primary, and would thereby subject them to great expense and hardship. A stubborn and long continued fight was waged on this proposition. The advocates of a late primary strenuously opposed the early date and offered amendment after amendment, and when voted down resorted to calls for ayes and noes. Finally this was ended by limiting the amendments to those already before the house.

The dominant faction in the committee, the friends of Senator Nicholson, held a conference, and concluded that it would be wiser to select a later date. Accordingly the motion of Major Grenville Gaines to reconsider prevailed, and the later date was then unanimously agreed to.

The other great struggle before the committee was over the question of assessment of candidates to defray expenses of the primary. It was at first proposed to leave those unopposed without assessment, but finally an amendment subjected all candidates to bear their share in the general election to the cost of expense. A total assessment that will not exceed \$10,000, distributed among the candidates in the proportion of their salaries, was finally agreed to. That is, it will not cost more than the candidates now in the race.

Mad Stubborn Fight.
Congressman William A. Jones made a long and determined fight to make a merely nominal assessment and to commit the committee to the policy of paying the judges of election nothing for their services. He was opposed with great force and resources by Mr. L. L. Jordan, of Radford; Judge J. B. McCabe, of Loudoun, and others.

Finally Mr. H. J. Carrington, of Charlotte, one of the minority faction in the committee, cut the Gordian knot by proposing that if he be paid to each judge of election in cities and counties and no more. This will make the cost of judges alone about \$6,000. In addition thereto the cost of printing and providing ballots and distributing them throughout the State and that of providing poll-books and renting polling places, where necessary, will take considerable more money.

The committee finally adopted a schedule offered by Colonel George S. Shackelford, of Orange, providing that the total sum available for expenses of the primary \$9,500 as the field is now constituted. If there be any surplus after economical primary, it shall be returned to the candidates in the proportion of their salaries.

The last fight in the matter of the State primary was over a resolution offered by Mr. J. C. Carrington, of Charlotte, proposing to permit any voter physically or otherwise unable to prepare his ballot to have any judge or any other person in the polling place to assist him in preparing his ballot. This was promptly tabled as soon as Mr. Robert Gilliam pointed out that it was in conflict with the provisions of the primary plan and in contravention of the general law. This ended the battle royal over the State primary.

The committee at once began to consider communications from Portsmouth city and Buckingham county, with the Norfolk county primary proposition impending like a cloud.

Members Present.

There were present at the meeting of the State Central Committee besides State Chairman Elyson, the following members of the committee from the various congressional districts, each of which has five members:

First District—Claggett B. Jones, J. Boyd Sears, H. L. A. Perkin and H. I. Venable. The vacancy caused by the death of Lloyd T. Smith was filled early in the meeting, and Mr. T. J. Downing, of Lancaster, who succeeded him, sat with the committee thereafter.

Second District—C. M. Patton, Day, W. W. Sale, Dr. R. S. Hoad, Dr. George W. Butts and J. M. Curtis.

Third District—E. L. C. Scott, John J. Lynch, Clyde W. Saunders, Sheriff Simon Solomon, a member of the committee tendered his resignation, and Hon. Manly H. Barnes, of Norfolk, was chosen in his stead. Mr. Barnes was, however, not present.

Fourth District—A. D. Watkins, Farmville; Robert Gilliam, Thomas H. Williams, J. Winston Powles and T. E. Clarke.

Fifth District—R. A. James, T. G. Burch, George M. Helms.

Sixth District—James P. Woods, Roanoke; R. L. Jordan, Radford; J. C. Carrington, George M. Muse.

Seventh District—R. T. W. Duke, W. E. Carson and E. W. Carpenter.

Eighth District—George S. Shackelford, J. B. McCabe, Gardner L. Boothe, Thomas H. Lion and Grenville Gaines.

Ninth District—Thomas A. Lynch.

Tenth District—Joseph E. Burton, Edward Nichols, Irving P. Whitehead, W. W. Sale.

(Continued on Second Page.)

Wagner's reopening sales is attracting great crowds, not altogether for the bargains he offers, but to see his up-to-date stock of "elect" dress suits.

VETERANS OUSTED FEDERAL OFFICER

Texas Comrade Refused
To Sit in Same Room
With Him.

SHARP CRITICISM FOR GENERAL MILES

Battle Abbey Report Presented
and Appeal Made For Funds.
No Change to Be Made in
"Dixie"—The Situation
Among Sons Caus-
ing Alarm.

(By Associated Press.)
LOUISVILLE, Ky., June 15.—The United Confederate Veterans to-day elected their officers as follows: Commander-in-Chief, Lieutenant-General Stephen D. Lee, Mississippi; Commander trans-Mississippi Department, General L. W. Cabell, Texas; Commander Army of Tennessee Department, Lieutenant-General Clement A. Evans, Georgia; Commander Army of Northern Virginia Department, Irving Walker, South Carolina.

New Orleans had little difficulty in securing the convention for 1906. Nashville made a fight which surprised the convention, but the sentiment was strongly in favor of the Crescent City. Fraternal greetings were read from the State encampment of G. A. R. of Indiana, in session at Madison. The greetings were only moderately cheered, and one delegate on the platform, with the remark that there "is getting to be too much of this fraternizing," took his hat and departed.

Interesting reports submitted during the day were those of the History Committee and the Battle Abbey Committee. The latter reported a feature of the reunion—the parade of the remnants of the once great army—will take place tomorrow, and it is expected that the number of men in line will exceed that of any recent reunion. The line of march will cover a distance of nearly three miles.

The Session in Detail.
The first business of the convention today after the invocation, which was by the Rev. James P. Smith, of Richmond, Va., one of the two surviving staff officers of Stonewall Jackson, was the reading of the report on credentials. As there were no contests, this business was quickly disposed of.

There was considerable confusion among the delegates, and General Lee took the veterans sharply to task for delaying the business of the convention. Business was about to be resumed when the arrival of a drum corps, with fifer, playing "Dixie," set the veterans wild. Quiet was restored, but only momentarily, as the drum corps marched out, and a few minutes later reappeared, escorting a group of sponsors to the platform.

History Committee.
The report of the history committee was then submitted by General Evans, of Georgia, its chairman. The object of the committee is to secure history which is to be incorporated in the text books in Southern schools. The report says in part:

"During the first two decades after the surrender, an effort was evidently made to cast the general record of the Southern States into an opprobrious shadow, and also to infect the minds of the youths of the country with the opinion that there was nothing, in the Confederate cause, nothing good, in the Confederate cause. The attempted perversion of history were resented, but the South was without facilities for reaching, by any kind of literature, the masses of their countrymen of the Northern States to correct the errors into which they were led.

"Therefore, unfair history and other pernicious publications gained entrance into the schools and homes of nearly every section. North and South, and the result was a widespread and dangerous inflammation of the sectional spirit was the result. The protest of Confederate associations caused investigations which resulted in the discovery that the South was permitting its sons and daughters to be taught that the gross charges against the Southern people, of rebellion, treason and war atrocities and the like, were historical facts. This discovery was followed by appeals to boards of education and other civil

(Continued on Second Page.)

MR. STEWART JONES ILL WITH APPENDICITIS

Popular Young Clerk of Supreme
Court Stricken—Successful
Operation Performed.

Mr. H. Stewart Jones, clerk of the Supreme Court of Appeals, was operated on for appendicitis at the Virginia Hospital last night.

The operation was performed by Dr. Hugh Taylor, assisted by Drs. Edward McGuire and John P. Winn and was entirely successful. The condition of the patient is such as to justify the hope of his speedy recovery.

Mr. Jones was stricken quite suddenly. He had been slightly complaining for a day or two, but did not regard his trouble as at all serious. It was while out at the golf club yesterday afternoon that he was taken ill. He was brought to his home and soon removed to the hospital, where the operation was performed. Mr. Jones is one of the most popular as well as youngest of the State officials and the hope is general that he may soon be well again.

Verdict in Slander Suit.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)
MILLBURN, Va., June 15.—Mrs. Ethel L. Haskins was given a verdict in Lunenburg Court yesterday for \$50 against H. A. Townsend, charged with slanderous statements about her that prevented her getting a position as school teacher. Townsend was a member of the school board.

GROUP OF PROMINENT VIRGINIA BANKERS.



TERRIFIC BATTLE IN HAMPTON ROADS

Dickins Makes Attack With Entire Fleet But is Disastrously Defeated.

MANOEUVRES TO END TO-DAY

Magnificent Scene in Harbor Last Night Witnessed By Thousands of People.

(Special From a Staff Correspondent.)
PORT MONROE, Va., June 15.—Not since the Merrimack and Monitor fought their famous duel has Hampton Roads witnessed an engagement on such a scale as took place to-night.

Sixteen warships, the combined strength of Admiral Dickins's fleet, with the torpedo flotilla, steamed in single column past the forts, driving every available gun as they raced past in a vain attempt to reach the unprotected mouth of James River. Battery after battery answered the navy's fire, and the loud resounding report of the great twelve-inch guns joined the mighty boom of the mortars and the sharp rattle of the rapid fire artillery. So dense was the smoke that overhung land and water that the masts of the searchlights were unable to pierce it, and the beams of white light changed into a dull and smoky red haze. Not only were all the lights of Willoughby, Fort Wool and Fort Monroe in use, but every ship directed her searchlights upon the shore batteries in an attempt to blind the gunners.

The problem ended as a complete victory for the army, every ship of Admiral Dickins's fleet having been demolished and sent to the bottom. After the run, every ship sent up a rocket, signifying that the problem was over, and, followed by the fleet, steamed out towards the Capes.

(Continued on Third Page.)

POINTER ON THE WEATHER

FORECAST—For At 1 A. M.	
Friday and Saturday, Virginia—Thunder showers.	
Friday and probably Saturday cooler.	
Friday and Saturday light to fresh winds.	
North Carolina—Light to fresh winds.	
Shower Friday and probably Saturday; light to fresh east winds.	
CONDITIONS YESTERDAY.	
Range of the Thermometer.	
9 A. M. 70 P. M. 82	
12 M. 84 3 P. M. 78	
3 P. M. 83 12 M. 74	
Average 79.2	
Highest temperature yesterday 80	
Lowest temperature yesterday 70	
Mean temperature yesterday 78	
Normal temperature for June 75	
Departure from normal temperature 3	
Precipitation during past 24 hours02	
MINIATURE ALMANAC.	
Sun rises 4:40	HIGH TIDE, June 16, 1905.
Sun sets 7:31	Morning 3:29
Moon rises 7:47	Evening 4:53

GREAT BELDAME WINS SUBURBAN

Belmont's Horse Crowned Queen of American Turf at Sheephead Bay.

DELHI STARTED OUT WELL

Weakened in Stretch, However, and Was Left Far Behind—Big Purse for Bennett.

(By Associated Press.)
NEW YORK, June 15.—Grover Cleveland, Justice Morgan J. O'Brien, of the State Supreme Court, and George Westinghouse, of Pittsburgh, trustees of the Equitable Life Assurance stock, formerly owned by James H. Hyde, met at the Hotel Buckingham, in this city, to-day.

At the afternoon session after a conference with a letter from Mr. Ryan to the trustees and an appeal from Mr. Cleveland to the policyholders were made public. Mr. Ryan's letter announces his individual ownership of the stock and, addressing the trustees, says:

"I am sole owner of the 502 shares of the stock of the Equitable Society, which I purchased from Mr. Hyde, and no other person or interest has contributed a single dollar toward the purchase of the stock. The policyholders with whom I conferred in making the purchase have had no connection with the management of the Equitable Society and their connection with the transaction was entirely advisory. I am under no obligation to any living man with respect to my action as the owner of this stock.

"The amount which I paid for the 502 shares of stock purchased from Mr. Hyde is \$2,500,000."

The appeal of Mr. Cleveland to the policyholders is dated in advance and will be mailed to the 600,000 holders of Equitable insurance. The letter calls upon all policyholders to express their wishes as to the selection of directors by sending to the office of the Equitable by November a written designation of the policyholders they desire to have elected as directors.

The agreement between Mr. Ryan and the trustees practically outlined the authority of the trustees in voting in the stock and gives them full control over the 502 shares they represent.

The agreement recites that whereas the directors have adopted a plan for the mutualization of the society by amending the society's charter, that of the fifty-two directors of the society, twenty-eight should be elected by the policyholders and twenty-four by the stockholders.

The Double Event.
A feature of the day at the track was a short-lived strike by the bookmakers holding membership in the Metropolitan Turf Association for the restoration of their exclusive privileges. No concession was made, and they finally did business as usual.

The running of the first half of the double event for two-year-olds was preliminary to the Suburban. This stake is worth \$20,000, and brought out about all the young racers that had shown quality thus far this season. Bohemian, from the stable of James R. Keene, was installed a slight favorite in the early betting over the Western colt, George C. Bennett, owned by Frederick Cook. He got away poorly, however, and could do no better than third. The Western candidate secured the rich prize, while H. P. Whitney's Ironsides, ridden by Hildebrand, and heavily played in the books, took second money.

The Handicap.
Then the crowd prepared for the decision of America's blue ribbon turf event—the Suburban. Delhi jumped into the lead at the start, with Beldame at his heels, and Adell close behind. They passed the first quarter post in front of the grand stand in that order, with

(Continued on Seventh Page.)

BANKERS HAVING GREAT MEETING

Admirable Addresses by
President Habliston
and Others.

SECRETARY SHAW SPEAKS TO-NIGHT

Distinguished Head of the Nation's Finances the Guest of Honor at Banquet—Other Well-Known Speakers Number of Virginia Bankers Here.

The twelfth annual convention of the Virginia Bankers' Association began its three days' sessions in the assembly room of the Hotel Richmond yesterday, with an attendance of about two hundred members. Among those present are many of the most representative business men and financiers of Virginia and the South. A number of ladies are present and are given seats on the convention floor.

Every preparation had been made for the comfort of the visitors and for their convenience. The great majority of them are stopping at the beautiful Hotel Richmond, which is the headquarters of the association, but a number of them are at other hotels. The convention hall, a spacious auditorium on the eighth floor, is very tastefully decorated for this occasion with fan-shaped festoons of American flags gracefully depending from the ceiling around all four sides of the room. The rostrum has a background of palms, effectively grouped and giving an oriental touch to the scene.

The high temperature of yesterday could not be foreseen, and while the lofty meeting hall was as cool as could be found, it was yet far from cool with the large audience gathered there. Announcement was made at the forenoon session that electrical rotary fans would be installed before the afternoon session. This announcement was greeted with applause.

Features of the two sessions yesterday were the strong and hopeful address of President Habliston, the admirable remonstrance of R. T. Barton, Esq., of Winchester, and the encouraging and eminently satisfactory reports of the officers of the organization.

To-day's sessions will be of great interest. Addresses will be delivered by Mr. Robert F. Maddox, president of the Chamber of Commerce of Atlanta, by Mr. William A. Blair, of Winston-Salem, N. C., and by Mr. Charles A. Douglas, of Washington.

This evening a banquet will be given at the Masonic Temple, and Hon. Leslie M. Shaw, Secretary of the Treasury, will deliver an address. Other prominent men will respond to toasts.

Morning Session.

President W. M. Habliston called the convention to order shortly after 9:30 A. M., at which time many of the delegates, with their badges of royal purple and gold, had assembled. Others came in during the opening exercises.

Rev. G. W. McDaniel, pastor of the First Baptist Church, of this city, offered the opening prayer, an earnest and very appropriate invocation of divine blessing and guidance.

Colonel John B. Purcell, president of the First National Bank, and a gentleman identified with the city's business interests, extended the visitors a cordial welcome on behalf of the bankers of Richmond. Colonel Purcell is a fluent and attractive speaker, and his welcome was of the most cordial kind. He directed the attention of the visiting bankers to the city's many points of historic and scenic interest and attractiveness, some of which he enumerated and called especial attention to the number of beautiful public parks. The many handsome public buildings and large mercantile and manufacturing establishments were pointed out with attention.

Colonel Purcell attributed the growth of the banks and banking institutions of the city and of its jobbing trade and manufacturing interests largely to the liberal policy of mutual helpfulness. The banks had co-operated with the manufacturers and jobbers to the fullest extent compatible with sound banking and business principles and with the most satisfactory results. Colonel Purcell modestly reviewed the excellent financial standing of the Richmond banking institutions

(Continued on Eighth Page.)

WENT FOR HELP AND WAS SHOT BY NEIGHBOR

Gustavus Laconia Perhaps Fatally Wounded By Scott Rodgers.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)
LURAY, Va., June 15.—Gustavus Laconia, who lives about one mile east of Luray, was shot and perhaps fatally wounded by Scott Rodgers, a neighbor, this morning, about 3 o'clock, when, who is about twenty-four years of age, was awakened by one of his father's horses, which had gotten down in the barn. He started to the Rodgers house to get the latter to assist him with the horse, Rodgers, who has been troubled lately with thieves, was awakened by the noise and thinking him a burglar called on him to halt. Laconia, who is somewhat deaf, failed to hear Rodgers' demand and advanced to the house, whereupon Rodgers seized his gun and fired in the direction of Laconia, almost the entire load of No. 4 shot taking effect in the latter's chest and face.

Rodgers is a son of Mr. W. H. Rodgers, superintendent of the Poor of Page county, and is about twenty-five years of age.

(Continued on Second Page.)

ENVOYS MEET IN WASHINGTON TO CONCLUDE PEACE

Belligerent Powers Agree
On American Capital
For Great Conference.

NATIONS BRINGING PRESSURE TO BEAR

Believed Now Mikado's Terms
Will Be Reasonable and Acceptable to Russia.

PEACE PROTOCOL TO PRECEDE CONFERENCE

Meeting Will Probably Not Take Place Before August or September—Japan Objected to Europe and Russia to Asia.

Both Willing to Accept America.

(By Associated Press.)
WASHINGTON, June 15.—America's national capital has been selected as the seat of negotiations between the plenipotentiaries of Russia and Japan for a treaty of peace.

The choice of Washington as the location of the peace conference marks another forward step in the negotiations toward ultimate peace in the Far East, instituted by President Roosevelt. Official announcement of the selection of Washington was made at the White House as follows:

"When the two governments were unable to agree upon either Chetovo or Paris, the President suggested The Hague, but both governments have now requested that Washington be chosen as the place of meeting and the President has accordingly formally notified both governments that Washington will be so selected."

The statement was supplemented shortly afterward by a semi-official announcement that, "after meeting and organizing the plenipotentiaries of the two governments, if it should be found to be uncomfortable to hold in Washington, may adjourn the meeting to some summer resort in the North, and there continue their sittings until such time as the weather in Washington shall be more comfortable."

How Agreement Was Reached.

Now that some of the details of the negotiations which have been pending for more than two weeks are known, the selection of Washington is regarded as the only logical solution of the problem presented to the belligerent governments. After the acceptance by Russia and Japan of President Roosevelt's proposition that they consent to consider Paris as the most desirable place for the meeting to negotiate a treaty, and Japan indicated Chetovo. There the subject rested for forty-eight hours. Finally, Japan declined to consider Paris, and Russia declined to consider Chetovo. The only logical solution of the problem presented to the belligerent governments, the President suggested that the conference be held at The Hague, the seat of the international arbitration court, called at the instance of Emperor Nicholas of Russia. He indicated that both practical and sentimental reasons. The Hague would be a most desirable place of meeting for the plenipotentiaries.

Further consideration of the subject developed the prospect of an unalterable objection to any European capital being a seat for the conference. She objected particularly to The Hague, believing that it was too far within the sphere of Russian influence; and for a similar reason she declined favorably to consider Geneva. To-day, however, Japan's irreconcilable opposition to the selection of any European capital was not known definitely.

Objected to Europe.

At a conference which Kogoro Takahira, the Japanese minister, had with President Roosevelt to-day, he conveyed to the President the Japanese refusal to hold the conference in Europe. The refusal of Japan to agree to the holding of the conference in Europe was communicated by President Roosevelt to the Russian ambassador, who likewise conveyed to St. Petersburg to-day, the President did not act in the capacity of arbiter between Russian and Japan, he was in position, after the conference with Minister Takahira and his communication to Ambassador Cassini, to formally announce the selection of Washington as the seat of the conference.

Ambassador Cassini called at the White House this afternoon. The President explained to him the nature of his interview with Minister Takahira, and conveyed the personal assurance that the American government would do all in its power, which it properly might do, to afford the plenipotentiaries of the two governments comfortable and convenient facilities for the transaction of their supremely important duties.

In view of the selection of the seat of the conference, it is expected that, within a few days at most, Russia and Japan will announce formally the names of their respective plenipotentiaries. It is deemed likely, also, that coincidentally with the announcement of the plenipotentiaries, an agreement will be reached as to the time of holding the conference. In view of the distances, especially from Japan, it seems probable that the negotiators will not meet before the middle of August or the first of September.

Peace Protocol Likely.

Prior to the formal assembling of the conference it is probable that the plenipotentiaries of the two governments will be negotiated. The making of the protocol will take place before the declaration of a formal armistice. The negotiations regarding it probably will be conducted in Washington, and it is considered likely

28 WANT HELP TO-DAY.

The 28 advertisements for help published in to-day's Times-Dispatch on page 10 are as follows:

15 Trades. 9 Miscellaneous, 2 Salesmen. 2 Domestic.

This not only interest those out of work, but those desiring to improve their positions as well.